OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY.

TO OUR PRIENDS.

We call attention to the annexed terms the Sentinel for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN The TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent until the eleventh day of November next-being one week after the Presidential election:

To clubs of six subscribers, for - \$5 00 fourteen subscribers, for 10 00 To a single subscriber, for - - - - 1 00

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, FOR SAME TIME-To clubs of five subscribers - - - 2 00 To a single subscriber - - -

is duly authorized to receive all moneys and resist a violation of faith. forward receipts.

The notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received. and for the fractions of a dollar postage stamps may be sent at our risk. No name will be entered on our books

unless accompanied by the cash.

BEVERLEY TUCKER WILL POSTERITY BELIEVE IT!

the judgment of posterity upon its actions. National glony declines when politics super sede statesmanship, and the estimate of hupassing hour. Let a nation act as if under the review of men in all future time, and it must rise from the struggles of partizan passions to the achievement of deeds which will origin, to result in its destruction? ennoble it in history, and throw the lustre of the judgment of the great future upon the action of the present.

Confederacy-at its capacity for the attainment of internal good, and of external glory- peace-put down agitation-and that the two at its Constitution, the result of conflicting interests, controlled by the sway of a noble wisocean to ocean, and rising to the majesty of guiding the policy of the American continent and reaching forth by the resistless power of its wondrous destiny to a controlling influence in the commerce and policy of the worldwhen we know that American interests demand the energy and wisdom of an enlarged statesmanship-and then turning from this broad view of our true policy and our responsibilities to our action, what is it that presses upon our astonished vision?

With interests of such stupendous magnitude, what has the Government accomplished in seven months? It has elected an agitator of internal strife to preside over its deliberations; (?) is keeping the entire country in the Constitution, and has consummated a cen- to the white of the South or to the negro. sure upon one of its members for an assault conclusion!

of moment, our history shall be written, will alike to master and to slave, that both will posterity believe that our Government has eagerly seek an escape from such oppressive turned aside from its highest duty to waste its | evils, and abolition in some form ensue. energy upon the schemes of faction and the plots of traitors? Oh! shame, where is thy done after the bloody example of St. Domingo,

by proposing as its highest aim a division of negroes. the country into ruling States and serf States, more imposing grandeur to the whole scheme, tance. the most important part in the farce is assigned to an unknown actor, whose past appearance whose chief qualifications are his entire unfitness and his open treachery against the interest and honor of the State which gave him

Quem Deus vult perdere, &c!

Do we need experience in the office of President? We offer to the people a man of the largest experience in the country. Will they set him aside for one who has the most limited? While Mr. Buchanan has had forty years,

Fremont has had forty days experience in po-

Do we need intellectual ability? We pre native sense, to which cultivation and profound study have added stores of knowledge, and the most reliable wisdom and sagacity. this class may peaceably and profitably go. As a statesman of ability, he has no superior, perhaps no equal in the country.

In what way has Fremont manifested this Presidential chair?

In experience, in ability, in integrity, in Fremont. Comparison in such a case becomes the hospitable North. psinful contrast

seek power by their country's distraction; who their own slaves. arouse human passions, that upon their swellsectionalize NATIONALATY, in order to nation- no concern. alize sectionalism : that these men only use this puppet of their contrivance, to attain their infamous ends, either of the degradation of fifteen Commonwealths of the Union, or of the destruction of the Union itself?

People of the North! you occupy the battle ground of this fierce conflict. Scourge with patriotic energy these exemies of public peace | destination .- Richmond Whig.

Mashington Sentinel. -these traitors to the Constitution and to the Union. Turn your eyes to noble purposes; and give other direction to the policy of your country. The destiny of America cannot be to fritter away its energy upon a squabble about negroes! Of the latter, there are but three million slaves, and they, happy and contented. Of the white race, there are twenty-five millionwho are far from being happy and contented, and are kept in continual "hot water," by this system of minding other people's business for

> Let us be done with the theme of slavery The South will manage it aright-knowing more about it than the North can'do, they may be trusted with its regulation, we judge. But the "Slave power!" In the Union it is

a minority. It is said, however, that it has an insidious way of making dough-faces out of Northern men-and therein consists its power, It does so happen, we rejoice to say, that hitherto and now, the appeal of that minority

to the sworn compact of the Constitution, has been heard and heeded by gallant and faithful men at the North. The South only gets what the contract entitles it to-no more-should it get less? Fre

mont and his party say so. You will say otherwise. For the bargain must be kept. The bond must be held sacred-or the partnership The Tri-Weekly, one year - - - 5 00 bond must be held sacred—or the partnership is, and must be, at an end. It is idle to-dis-All letters should be addressed to "John | guise it. The South are of that Anglo Saxon SHAW, Sentinel Office, Washington City," who race which will not submit to wrong, and will

Those who would trample upon Southern rights, are not to be trusted by you. The man who breaks faith, and in doing so, may perjure his Senatorial soul, has lost the capacity ever to be trusted again. The power which would wield the North to destroy the South is therefore as worthy of Northern distrust as of Southern contempt and aversion.

We warn you of the traitors who commend themselves to you by vouchers of their own That people can never attain to distinction profligate treason! Cast them from your conin history which does not live with a view to fidence. They would strike the bosom which warms them!

Now, is it not too preposterous for human redence hereafter, that such a Union should man action is limited to the caprice of the be diverted from its great objects to a senseless wrangle about the African race? that such a Union should be perverted to a violation of a solemn compact between States of a kindred

Will posterity believe the sadly true-but almost incredible-story?

Make it untrue-make it incredible!-let the When we look at the position of this great true story be, that you crushed the vipers of abolition and faction-that you restored sections, once more in harmony, united with a common energy to realize that brilliant desdom-when we see it spreading its power from tiny, which will fill history with our glory, and posterity with wonder and admiration !

CUI BONO.

Who have derived any benefit from the agi ation of slavery? Has the Farmer, or the Merchant, the Me chanic, the Lawyer, or the Doctor?

Have any except professional politicians politicians by trade, who, incapable of recom mending themselves by useful and honorabl means, seek to live by the plunder of the Treaanry, and who are sustained only by the bul bling agitation of this question which throws to the surface much of the filth whose proper level is at the bottom?

There is nothing beneficent in the agitation. tion by instigating lawlessness against It does not even purport to be for any benefit

On the contrary, the heartless selfish avowal and battery!! Oh! most lame and impotent is openly made, that the aim and object of circumscribing slavery within the smallest limits When in the light of coming events, so full is to bring about a distress so unendurable,

These men stop not to enquire if it will be or if the fair domain of the Southern States And, as if to turn the drama of American | shall fall into the degradation which has overdestiny into a low farce, a great party an- taken and so cruelly disfigures Jamaica, denounces itself as leader in its development, grading the whites and abasing still lower the

Let considerate men ask themselves, whither thus dividing instead of concentrating its tend their anti-slavery movements, and upon power to achieve the noblest purposes of its what principle of justice they could deprive existence; and to give a greater dignity and a the South of its portion of an undivided inheri-

Had the Territories been the resort of em grants from the States, when all were alike treads close upon the heels of his first, and slaveholding, does any one suppose that the opposition now made would have arisen? The Free States which passed laws, in effect,

banishing negroes from their borders, could never have relieved themselves from this unto receive them.

Why then should they deprive the old States from acquiring receptacles for this class of their borders, whether they will or no, this body of the people in the independent exer species of population.

A bitter outcry is raised against every Southern State, as often as any of them take steps to ereignty of the people is so fully recognized sent in the person of our candidate that rid themselves of the intolerable nuisance of in theory as in this, but was the practice under free negroes, and yet they refuse to allow them room in the vast common territory to which Consider for one moment the rank injustice

of the North.

It denounces the South for its cruel treat great desideratum? Where are the evidences ment of the negro race, and yet when the South or the fruits of his ability? Would any man shows any disposition to transfer to these very in the country have picked him out as one in States these pegroes whose peculiar and ten thousand; who would be barely fit to fill the warm friends they profess to be, and who they acknowledge by their Constitution and laws to be ex equo with all their citizens, these same tried statesmanship, Mr. Buchanan cannot, States assail the Southern States for sending without disparagement be compared with Col. these negroes from the inhospitable South to hazards, and to the last extremity. It is one

They think it a great hardship for free ne Why, then, should a patriotic party seek the groes to be sent from the land of their birth, election of Fremont over Buchanan? Is it and yet these free States passed abolition laws, not palpable that the clique of tricksters, who in effect, for the sale and expatriation of all

How the mote in thy brother's eye distresses ing waves they may gain advancement; who thee, while the beam in thine own gives thee

> Horse Lost .- A valuable stallion, named "Young Boston," belonging to Mr. Smith, of Alabama, and just purchased for three thou-sand dollars, fell from a freight car while on the way from Richmond to Petersburg last Thursday afternoon, and the supposition is that he was killed, though nothing was known of the accident until the train arrived at its

WILLIAM C. RIVES AND HIS LATE ALBEMARLE SPEECH :

This honorable gentleman, like the seven year locust, has burst his shell once more and comes forth in midsummer, when that insect is heard in our woods, and he is singing as was his wont, jubilante to the old Whig cause. He has come, he says, "as one of the people, pretending to no lead, intending to make no speech, for which he was wholly unprepared, but simply to take counsel with his country men of the same general way of thinking as himself, as to the line of conduct it was their duty to pursue in the present distracted state of public affairs. I am no longer a politician,' said Mr. Rives, "if indeed I ever have been one, but in ceasing to be a politician, I have not ceased to be a citizen, alive, as I trust I ever shall be, to whatever concerns the intereats, the honor, and the happiness of my

Mr. Rives thus modestly emerges in a new character; he comes as "one of the people," "no longer a politician," to consult with his friends as to the line of conduct it is proper for them to pursue; to consult, with a predetermination as to the course intended to be pursued; like the modest maiden who advises with her friends as to the propriety of marrying, after selecting her lover and plighting her faith to be married on a particular day. Each candidate for the Presidency is but one of the people; each has ceased to be a politician. Fremont, who distinguished himself so pre-eminentry by planting a flag on the Rocky Mountains, and who did not distinguish himself while a Senator from California, is no longer a politician, "if indeed he ever was one." Fillmore is only a quiet gentleman just from his travels-only one of the people. Stockton is just resting on his oars. Buchanan has retired to the shades of Wheatland. All, however, are alive to whatever concerns the interests, the honor, and the happiness of their country.

Mr. Rives having figured largely in the public eve-having tried most of the parties into which the country has been divided, and having been quietly laid upon the shelf by the Democratic party, and never having been able to roll away the stone from the mouth of the tomb on whose shelf he was decently laid. either by his own power or the feeble force exerted by the conservative party, and never having been able to stimulate the great Whig party to breathe upon his dry bones, by all the exertions and sacrifices of principle he bas nade to gain their favor, now stands as one of the people, no longer a politician, "alive," he says, "to whatever concerns the interests, the onor, and the happiness of his country." Alas, that he cannot "expunge" all the years of his tergiversation from the days of Jackson down. Once he could stand up not only as one of the people, but as a Senator from a great State, and proudly battle for the Constitution, and his potent voice was listened to and eeded. Now he comes forth in a corner and repeats stale notes, like the lonely song of a

onesome locust, on a decayed old Whig tree. Mr. Rives referred "to a good old custom of he Romans, which granted to a soldier, who had faithfully served a certain number of camosigns, an honorable discharge from further service. But there was one case in which the most war-worn veteran, notwithstanding his discharge, and whatever number of campaigns he may have already served, was required again to take up his shield and javelin. That under the influence of such party machinery, remains firm to the cause of the Constitution

But history never pointed to a custom where when the Gauls invaded the country, a true genuine Roman aided the Gauls, and if ever it occurred, history at the same time de nounced that Roman as a traitor. When worse than the Gauls have come upon the South-when the reckless fanatic, with firebrand in his hand, stands professedly prepared to fire the sacred temple, and destroy the Union, and Virginia calls upon her sons to rush to the rescue, every war-worn veteran who would not expunge his services and her fame, whatever number of campaigns he may have already served, ought, indeed, to take up his shield and javelin, and, scorning to fight for the Gauls, or to give them aid and comfort, ought to strike home against the common enemy. That is velin which was once keen and bright, ought to be polished anew, and a double set of javelins should have been pre pared out of the Democratic steel, which old Jefferson wrought, and which his pupil once knew how to point; and that shield which once defended the right, and was thrown successfully over Democratic principles, ought to have been again thrown around the Old Dowholesome population, had there been no place minion. But no, he comes as one of the people, to counsel with his friends about serving on the side of the enemy.

Hear Mr. Rives again: "The only remedy people? Why compel them to keep within in his judgment, lies in the interposition of the cise of their rightful sovereignty. There was no country, said Mr. Rives, in which the sovthe modern system of party discipline, conformable to the theory? We vote, indeed, for our representatives and public functionaries; but in this vital function of popular sovereignty, are we left free in our choice? On the contrary, do we not know, and feel that, under this new system, we are absolutely controlled in our choice by flat of the few persons who work the machinery of party conventions ?"

Now, what under these circumstances, would be imagined Mr. Rives would counsel, after this locust song? Why, "that we should avoid this machinery of party conventions, at all which improperly controls our choice by the "fiat of the few," who work the machinery. My countrymen, abhor conventions, party conventions-abhor and detest this party discipline-assert your vital function of popular sovereignty, and denounce and despise this

new system. Is this so? Does Mr. Rives thus talk and teach? Listen. He was speaking to a meeting of the old line Whigs in Albemarle. That meeting was exclusively a party meeting. That meeting had just adopted a series of resolu-

tions, among which, was the following: " Resolved, That the foregoing principles the interest of the whole Union, to see that ples of the respective candidates for an upright, party re-organized on its ancient, national, and conservative basis, and with a view to promote a result so much to be wished as furnishing a rallying point for the loyal, constitutional and genuine republican sentiment of the country, they hereby appoint V. W. Southall, &c., &c., William C. Rives, &c., &c., their delegates to a convention of the Whig party of Virginia, to be held in the city of Richmond, on the 16th lay of the present month."

Mr. Rives said: "He had heard the preamble and resolutions read to the meeting, and begged leave to say, in conclusion, that he gave the full and unqualified assent of his understanding and his conscience to every principle and sentiment contained in them."

Instead of abhoring party discipline and ouncing the new system of being controlled in our choice by the fiat of the few who work the machinery of party conventions, he gives the unqualified assent both of his understanding and his conscience to a resolution to restruct the Whig party, and sids in appointing delegates to a convention of this party, among which delegates he is a shining light quorum pars fui," one of the few by whose fiat the detestable machinery of a party convention is to be worked. Instead of exposing only his vulnerable heel, he throws away his mor and exposes his whole body vulnerable in every limb.

Why, if we are controlled in our choice by the "fiat of the few" persons who work the control is against the theory which recognizes or the no candidate country party. Mr. Rives the sovereignty of the people, why does Mr. Rives approve such a party convention and become one of the members to work the machinery? Alas, alas, his antipathy to the Democratic party is such that he cannot see that "the machinery of party conventions" applies to a Whig convention as well as to a Democratic one; and that the men who go into these conventions are the motive power to put the form. machinery into action.

Mr. Rives proceeds: "And then, when we have, by this process, elected the public funcevery practical intent, the masters and we the servants? Does not the modern code of political ethics require of every good party man to support the President or representative of his party, in whatever he does while in office, be it right or wrong, beneficial or injurious to the public officer in effect the sovereign and master, and the people his tools and ser-Now, if Mr. Rives knows all this, how can

he, with propriety, go into a convention to put public functionaries the masters, and the when an individual goes into a party convention to participate in its proceedings, he canmit to his nomination, and therefore that each pure, virtuous, patriotic and superlatively God- Rives to proclaim to them their duty. like, that they, under no circumstances, ever did or ever can support party leaders for party ends; that their opponents only can do such things; therefore, there can be no impropriety in their putting in operation the party machinery of party conventions to nominate party men to carry out party principles by the fat of the few, because the moment anything done wrong, if such a thing were possible, the whole party would instantly turn a summerset and throw their party men to the dogs. and try some other party man of equal purity with themselves. The Whig party ought to be proud of that man-make much of him. He s an ornament to the party world. His "complaint is soul-it swells, expands, dilates, the blood fires, the pulse quickens, the excitement increases-whew."

Mr. Rives reminded his countrymen "that in the downfall of the Roman republic, it was said Octavius had his party, Antony had his party, but the Commonwealth had none. Let it not be said, in this critical and eventful moment of our national fortunes, that Mr. Buchanan has his party, Mr. Fillmore his party, Mr. Fremont his party, Mr. Stockton his party, but that the country has none." And how does Mr. Rives propose to give the country a party? By re-galvanizing the Whig party, which have already in every mode possible declared itself of the Fillmore party. Is that it? This purest, "this d-d foin, enchanting, bewitching" little expunger proceeds thus: "If there ever was a moment when the country should have a party looking at men and political associations only in subservience to the great interests of the public peace and the public happiness, that moment is now; and never was there a set of men who, from their antecedents and their position, however reduced in numbers, are better fitted to meet the high responsibilities of a country party than the

old line Whigs." How are they to do it? Listen. They have no ambitious aspirations to consult, for "they have and will have no candidate in the field for the disputed honors of the Republic." Can any party carry out any principle without agents, without men identified with the principle, to sustain, support and execute it? The country party "have, and will have, no candidate in the field." They have, and will have no agents to carry out their principles. It will over two hundred. indeed, be a country-fied party.

Listen again: They the old line Whigs, this country party, "are under no party bonds inconsistent with a conscientious freedom of choice among the candidates presented by others-a choice in which they will be guarded solely by a consideration of what shall appear and sentiments having been steadfastly cherished by the Whig party of the Union, in the brightest days of its influence and renown, the Whigs of Albemarle now ardently desire, in

prudent, honorable and national administra-

beautiful specimen. The country party has no candidate, they are to exercise "a conscientious freedom of choice among the candi- and futile resorts to which the enemy are dates presented by others," and they are to do driven. We publish it for its very stupidity. it after this wise. They are to call a party convention, of pure old line Whigs, and put in operation the machinery of party conventions, every man of the convention being nothing more than "one of the people," "pretending to no lead," "no longer a politician," and by a binding resolution they are to determine the mode by which the country party shall exercise a conscientious freedom of choice among the candidates presented by others. They are to have county meetings, appoint committees announce principles, denounce other parties, elect delegates to represent them, assemble at considerable expense, devote time, money, reputation, adopt formal platforms-all to instruct the new country party of old line Whigs

how to "be guided solely by a consideration of what shall appear to them to be the best interests of the country, and of the solid guar antees offered in the history and character, as well as professed principles of the respective candidates, for an upright, prudent, honorable and national administration of the government." The convention must tell them whether to vote for the Buchanan party, the Fillmore machinery of party conventions, and if that party, the Fremont party, the Stockton party, adds: "This is a noble position, and nobly will it be sustained, he doubted not, by the

> It is a noble position to denounce being governed by the fiat of a few, and then to make ourself prominent among a few to pronounce that fiat in the most binding obligatory

independent Whigs of Virginia and the

It is a noble position to denounce party convention machinery; and then to become a mem ber of a convention, before the words die out tionaries, are they our servants, according to the of the mouth, to put the machinery in motion. theory of our institutions, or are they not, to To claim to exercise freedom of choice; and then to call a convention to tell you you how you shall slavishly exercise that choice. To claim credit for having no candidate, and then to meet together to bolster up somebody's candidate, or to proclaim one of your own. To denounce the Gauls, and then be ready to the country; and does not this doctrine make throw yourself into the arms of the Gauls. Such positions will not be sustained by the independent Whigs of Virginia and the Union, either as noble or tenable.

The independent Whigs of Virginia, and of the Union, know that we are to have a severe motion this party machinery to make the and bitter contest in the North. They know that that contest is ominous of evil. On the people the servants? Mr. Rives knows that part of the Republican and Know-nothing parties must be governed by majorities-that parties of the North it is entirely a sectional contest. They know that there are fifteen States of the Union where it will be impossible not have his entire will and control; if he to make a Fremont electoral ticket, particularly could, he would be the master and his associ- since his Black Republican Abolition letter of ates his slaves-he knows, if he nominates a acceptance of his nomination. They cannot man and does not succeed, that good faith re- but know that if a Know-nothing electoral quires him to submit, because, if he had been | ticket shall be sucessfully run in any Southern successful, he would have expected others to sub- State, it must weaken the moral power of the South. The Southern State that elects : man who takes part in such convention is Know-nothing electoral ticket in the present morally bound to abide by their action. He condition of the House of Representative says that this is virtually the way the people might just as well vote for the Black Republiabdicate their sovereignty, by electing men can candidate. They know, that if the South and by supporting them in whatever they do and the Union, both will be preserved. And while in office, he it right or be it wrong. Mr. knowing these things, they will occupy the Mantaline said that his wife was "such a noble position of sustaining the only nad-d enchanting, bewitching, engrossing, tional party now in existence, and lend their captivating little Venus." And Mr. Rives aid to sustain Mr. BUCHANAN, without waiting thinks that himself and the Whig party are so for the fiat of V. W. Southall or William C.

Mr. BUCHANAN stands upon the Democratic platform erected at Cincinnati, which every southern man must see is clear and explicit. infinitely more so than that erected by any other party. They see that Mr. BUCHANAN announces that that platform meets his cordial approbation. They know that during his whole political life he has been engaged in advocating southern rights in the Senate and out of it, sustaining them on the stump, in conversation, and in the newspapers before the people of Pennsylvania. They will not distrust him. They, and every lover of his country, ought in the fearful crisis in the affairs of the Republic, which is threatening and seriously endangering the Union, rally with the Democratic party to prostrate sectionalism. They will strengthen the arms of those northern men who are breasting public opinion at the North for the support of the Constitution and the Union, and will do nothing to arrest them while dealing blows upon the enemies of the all of which were used to shelter the dying and South. Mr. Rives and his confreres may figure in a Whig convention, and endeavor to bring to bear upon the South the "fiat of the few." but all the machinery they can use will be the old rickety, worn out cogs and wheels which will only serve to clog and impede their own motion and consign them to a deeper oblivion than they have hitherto obtained.

We have given thus much of our editorial space to a review of Mr. Rives's speech, because re see, with all his attempts to disguise it, a settled determination to induce the old line Whigs to throw away their votes and render worse than nugatory their influence for good, to the country and especially to the South, in the coming election. It seems to be intended as a key-note for the other Southern States, and hence we have deemed it worthy of our extended notice.

We shall pay our respects in a future number to the action of the Whig Convention (held in Richmond) and other kindred topics.

Naval Promotions. It is understood that the Senate yesterday

confirmed all the nominations of naval officers. for promotion, presented by the President of the United States, with some three or four exceptions. The number submitted is said to be The resolution of Mr. Toombs, offered yes-

terday in the Senate, proposes to test the sense of that body upon a constitutional point connected with the proceedings of the late Naval Board. It makes a direct issue in regard to one of the displaced officers, and a general one as to all who may have been injuriously affected. The disposition of this resolution will excite more than ordinary interest.

[National Intelligencer of yesterday.

SUPREME NONSENSE.

The following, from the New York Herald, tion of the government." This is, indeed, a pure ring to be a telegraphic despatch from Washington, but doubtless prepared in the I office, is a specimen of the many silly

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1856. A very curious and important secret move ment is on foot here in behalf of the Southern Democracy, being no less than a conspiracy of the original friends of Pierce, Cass and Doug-las, in the South and Southwest, so to shape the Presidential contest as to throw the election into the House of Representatives by throwing away three or four Southern States upon Fillmore, the great object being the de feat of Buchanan and the election of Breckin

ridge to the White House.

It is supposed that by thus carrying up Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore to the House mont, Buchanan and Fillmore to the House, the old game of the election of Speaker will be repeated between the three parties, and that thus in personal explanation, Buncombe speeches and barren voting, the whole session, from December to the 4th of March, will be exhausted. If by that time there is no election by the House, the Constitution of the United States declares that the person elected as Vice President shall be President, as in the case of death or constitutional disability of the Presi dent. And if there be no Vice President elected by the people, through a majority of all the votes of the electoral college, then the Senate shall choose the Vice President from the two highest candidates from the people See amendments to Constitution.)

The calculation, then, is first to throw the election into the House—second, to fritter away
the session without coming to a choice; and
thus, by throwing the issue upon the Senate, to
secure the election of Breckinridge as President of the United States. In the Senate such would be the inevitable result, whether Breckinmajority of the electoral vote or the highest of the lowest of the two candidates carried in.

To make sure, however, of a good electoral vote for Breckinridge, some of the leading South Americans have been let into the plot, and it is arranged that Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., and Mr. Rayner, of N. C., and others, shall take the stump in Kentucky, North Caro lina and other States, for Fillmore and Breckin ridge, a diversion which, it is confidently expected will give even the Fillmore States of the South to Breckinridge. You will see the working of the plot when

they start the machinery.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

We find in the Intelligencer the followng account of the terrible accident on Thursday upon the Pennsylvania railroad. The cause of it, as usual, was the most criminal conduct of those having charge of the two trains. This placing upon a single cast, as it were, the lives of hundreds of passengers, wil only be corrected by hanging until they are dead, the scoundrels who thus sacrifice, by wholesale, human life.

The feeling of public and universal indignation tion will be greatly heightened in the present case by the fact, that many, if not most of the killed and maimed, were little children. As an excursion train of the children of St

Michael's, Church Philadelphia, was proceeding on the North Pennsylvania railroad, Thursday on the North Fennsylvania raircad, Indrauny morning, it came in collision with the down train. Six cars were entirely demolished, thirty-nine persons killed und sixty-nine maimed or wounded. Many of the wounded were conveyed in carriages to Germantown, and surgeons were The excursion train contained eleven hundred

children, with their parents and teachers. The Fort Washington, about fourteen miles from slowly, but the excursion train was going rapid ly, endeavoring to reach the stopping place tives were crushed together, setting fire to the mass of broken cars, and consuming the bodies of many victims of the collision. The scene was heartrending Among the killed are Rev. Daniel Sheridan.

chorister of the church, Hugh Campbell, Mary Lelly, James McIntire, John Dogan, Edward Hall, John Rivers, James Hickey, William Barnard, Henry Haines, Mary McDelaig, Catherine McGurk, Ellen Clark, Sarah Mc-Grugan, Catherine McGrugan, Kate McGirr, John Brady, Margaret Meany, John McGuire, James Carney, and Henry Harrison, engineer

of the up train.

In addition, seventeen bodies were counted beneath the ruins of the cars, mostly consumed. Eleven men and women and two children were consumed in one car. Total killed 39 ; wounded 69. Twenty-seven of the bodies are so burnt

that they cannot be recognized.

When the locomotives came together they rose on end and the fire boxes nearly touched. they then fell over directly across the track The fire being scattered about, the first excursion car caught, and in turn communicated flames to the others while upon it. The most extraordinary exertions were made to extricate the mutilated and crushed beings amid the wreck. Many were still alive when the flames reache Their groans and cries were awful, but so rapid and fierce were the flames that no aid could be rendered them. Two hotels, one dwelling-house, a blacksmith shop, and a shed stood within three hundred yards of the scene, wounded. A number of physicians from the city and Germantown were early in attend-Two fire-engines from Chestnut Hill forced

water through their hose to the wreck, and, after working several hours, the human remains were removed. Nineteen burnt bodies were removed to the blacksmith shop, three of whom were supposed to be females. the shed were eight bodies so charred as to defy recognition. The body of Father Sheri-dan was recovered and brought to this city. William Vaustavern, the conductor of the down-train, has committed suicide by swallowing arsenic. William Lee, the engineer of the same train, has been arrested and committed for examination.

Up With the Negro-Down with the White Man.

In the Wisconsin State Senate, lately a bill was passed extending the right of suffrage to the negroes of that State—yeas 16, nays 6. While this process of elevating the negro to political privileges is going on with Black Republicanism, the same faction, in its Know-nothing shape, is combatting for laws which will degrade white men who are born without the country, or those of Catholic faith, born in, or out of it, to the condition of helots. Mas sachusetts, the head-quarters of Black Repubicanism, has moved first in prosecuting the foreign-born white man to a position beneath

her negroes.

Abolition "shricks for freedom" are not made for men of white blood. The negro, only, is the object of its sympathy, and for agitate, trampling upon law and Constitution in their zeal for his elevation. In its labors in this regard our German foreign citizens are especiall involved to assist abolitionism-to elevate the negro and degrade their own countrymen. Some of the leaders claim to repudiate Know-nothingism, but it is only where among its tenets. Black Republicanism, as represented in the national house of represen-tatives, has five members who endorse Knownothingism where it has one who repudiates it. The latter is an acceptable artice of faith with

the great mass of Abelitionists, but they re quire with the white man's degradation

meed of honor to the negro.

It is thus "freedom shrieks," and to a participation in this Republican labor, white mer of foreign birth are asked to lend a hand.

Massachusetts having favored the negri now moves for the proscription of the foreign born white man. Wisconsin Republicanism has taken the first step only, but give it the

power, and the last step will be taken. [Springfield (Ill.) Register. Mr. Burwell.

Mr. William M. Burwell, late editor of the Washington Organ, has resigned his seat in the Virginia Legislature, because he cannot longer act with the Know-nothing party against the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. His published letter of resignation is able and interesting, and shows that those in the South who under any pretence seek to draw the South from the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge, are pursuing a course that must lead, if successful, to the destruction of the rights and interests of their section of the Confederacy. [Washington Star of yesterday.

BOR, M. SNYDER & Son, Brokers, Pennsylvania Avenue, next Brown's Hotel, are buying and selling Land Warrants at the following rates for to-day :

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Members of the tual in their attendance.

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